

## Marat Gramov: WE ALWAYS DEMAND COMPLETE ADHERENCE TO THE OLYMPIC CHARTER



The Friendship-84 international competitions which were held in Moscow and Tallinn and in which athletes from 50 countries participated, have been a success and were up to a high sporting standard, press were told in Moscow by Marat Gramov, Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and Chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR. He headed the Organizing Committee of the competitions.

Gramov said that the Friendship-84 competitions had been sponsored by the sports organizations of the socialist countries in order to give a chance of performance to the athletes who persistently prepared for the Los Angeles Olympics for four years. The competitions strictly observed the Olympic ideals and were not at all opposed to the Olympic Games. The tournaments in the socialist countries, including the USSR, were noted for their atmosphere of cordiality when all participants without exception were given equal conditions for performance. This aspect, as well as honest competition, were the reasons for the high level of performance. For example, the shooting competitions in Moscow showed, in six of nine varieties, results that were better than the ones produced at Los Angeles; in Prague the discus throwing for women showed the first six results as exceeding the best Los Angeles throw. More examples could be cited.

Speaking about the performance of the Friendship-84 athletes, Gramov stressed that, as a result of the provocative actions of the US administration, the world had been deprived of the opportunity to watch the world's strongest athletes performing at the Olympics. The atmosphere of the Games in Los Angeles confirmed the correctness of the decision that was taken by the NOC of the USSR.

Answering MN about the state of the relations between the Soviet NOC and the IOC, Gramov replied the following: I think the relations between the NOC of the USSR and the IOC are normal. The only thing which we have always been demanding of the IOC is complete observation of the Olympic Charter, of the rules and traditions of the Olympic movement.

Gramov also said that late in September there will be held a seminar in the USSR as part of the "Olympic Solidarity" programme sponsored by the IOC.

It will be opened by the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Gramov said the Soviet athletes would continue to strive for stronger unity of the Olympic movement, that the sports and public organizations of the USSR intend to make more extensive their cooperation with the Association of the National Olympic Committees, with the IOC, with international sports federations, with the International Sporting Press Association.



MOMENTS OF SUSPENSE...



## WINNERS OF GAMES IN HAVANA

In Cuba, contests in three events which formed part of the Friendship-84 tournaments have come to an end after nine days of competition. It has already been reported that the water polo games have ended with a victory for the USSR national team who are winners of the 1980 Olympics, as well as world and European champions.

The final bouts between boxers from 12 countries have

brought unrivalled success for the Cubans among whom were the winners of Olympic Games and world champions. They have won 11 gold medals out of the twelve.

The volleyball games have been won by the ex world champions—the Cuban women's team, and by the Soviet players who won the 1980 Olympics as well as European and world titles.

Among the Friendship-84 winners is also the GDR boxer Tor-

sten Schmidt, and the prize winners include boxers, water polo players and volleyball players from Bulgaria, Hungary, Venezuela, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

The Friendship-84 games have completely matched their name, said Manuel Gonzalez Chirra, Vice-President of the Organizing Committee and Chairman of the Cuban National Olympic Committee. The games have turned into unforgettable festivals of friendship between athletes from different continents. They have

allowed representatives from many countries to demonstrate very high level of their athletic preparedness. The contests in Havana were attended by tens of thousands of spectators. Manuel Gonzalez Chirra said that he was particularly pleased to know that the invitation to serve as referees at the Friendship-84 games was accepted, apart from athletes from the socialist countries, by representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Ghana, the Dominican Republic, Spain, Mexico, France and Japan.

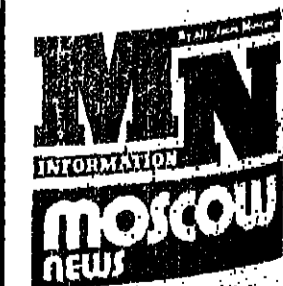
## Judo: winning in 16 seconds

Five gold, two silver and one bronze medals have been won by the Soviet judo wrestlers at the Friendship-84 international tournament held in Warsaw.

Khabib Bukhariev of the USSR was excellent in the open-weight category. His final match was the shortest of the tournament when he defeated Denmark's Pufahl of the GDR in a complete win after 16 seconds.

Unofficial count puts the USSR first followed by Poland.

The Friendship-84 international competitions were covered by our special correspondents Alexander Shapovalov and Yevgeny Lantsov. Photos by Boris Koutikov and Andrei Knyazev.



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## WHO LIFTS CANADA CUP?

On September 1, two matches will mark the beginning of a series of ice-hockey contests for the third Canada Cup: Sweden takes on the USA in Halifax while West Germany battles it out with Canada in Montreal.

The Cup will also be competed for by the Soviet and Czechoslovak teams.

The first Cup was taken by the hosts in 1976 and the record was lifted by the USSR in action-packed matches in 1981.

A senior coach of the Soviet team, Viktor Tikhonov and his colleague Vladimir Yurzinov, indicated that they regarded the competitions not only as interesting, but also as a splendid opportunity for them to test their ideas as coaches on the ice of another four years.

Although there are young players in the national team, they are all in top form. The main problem facing the team is the withdrawal from active sport by the inviolable goalie Vladimir Litovak and the absence, because of serious injuries, of

keeper Myshkin, defenders Katalanov, Bilyaletdinov and Petrovskiy. There are also the forward trio Nikitov-Larionov-Krutov, Tyumenov-Shapovalov-Kozhevnikov and Skvortsov (Kovarnikov).

In preparation for the Canada Cup the USSR team played a demonstration match against their Canadian counterpart in Montreal and won 5-4. More than 14,000 Canadian hockey fans rewarded the two teams with a storm of applause for playing an interesting game.

The way Myshkin, Tikhonov's constant stand-by, kept the puck, highly appealed to hockey experts: he repulsed almost thirty powerful attacks.

According to the procedures in the Canada competition, six national teams will hold a one-round tournament to be followed by semifinals and finals. To take the Cup a team will have to win two games out of three in the finals.

The Soviet team enters the competitions on September 2 with a match against Czechoslovakia in Montreal.

The Cup will be lifted by the best team on September 18 or 20.

## Kazankina: three-time world champion

In the very heat of the Friendship-84 games held in the Soviet Union, the Soviet runner Tatyana Kazankina set up a world record in the 3,000-metre race. It has not been pointed out as something special in the flow of information on the results and names of the prize winners, and we therefore have decided to go back to this achievement made during the track-and-field contests in the city of Leningrad.

Her record time, 8 min 26.82 sec was shown on August 26. This is a 4.16 sec improvement on the previous record made on July 25, 1982 by the Soviet runner Svetlana Ulmasova.

For the athletes, the 3,000 m distance is a challenge, since it requires, apart from sheer endurance, the ability to run at a high speed. On her record-breaking distance, Tatyana ran the first kilometre in 2:47.5, the next in 2:49.0 and the last in 2:40.1 (the time is registered by

an electronic timing device with high precision).

Tatyana Kazankina, who was born on December 17, 1951 won three prizes at Olympic Games—in 1976 at the distance of 800 m and 1,500 m and in 1980 (1,500 metres). She has broken two other world records in middle-distance races. In 1980 she made a 1,500 race in 3:52.52 and quite recently, on August 4, 1984 she ran 2,000 m in 5:28.72. It is a rare case in the history of track-and-field events for one athlete to achieve three best results in the world in a row.

Tatyana and her coach Nikolai Malyshev believe that the 3,000 m distance could be run in 8:15-8:18 and, before long, athletics fans will become witnesses to such results.

In September, track field contests will be held in the city of Donetsk (USSR), in France and Japan. Tatyana Kazankina intends to enter for all these competitions.

## INFORMATION

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## KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: DEAL WITH EACH OTHER ON EQUAL GROUNDS

The Soviet Union does not itself strive for military superiority over others, nor will it allow anyone to gain superiority over it. Possibly, for some people in the USA it is still not easy to get used to this, but they will have to admit that our two states can deal with each other on equal grounds, on the basis of considering each other's legitimate interests. There is no reasonable alternative to this.

It was stated by Konstantin Chernenko in his reply to a question from the Pravda newspaper.

With cynical frankness Washington parades its great-power status and exaggerated notions about America's role and its in the present-day world. It claims to be the strongest, while the destinies of all people everywhere and always, in the end, depend on the will of the USA, not only against the USSR, but actually against the world, said Konstantin Chernenko.

An obsession with force it says, loses its sense of reality. Problems cannot be solved by force. This has already been said on more than one occasion including by the experience of the United States of America itself. One cannot strengthen one's security to the detriment of others, said the Soviet leader. Calculations aimed at gaining military superiority in the hope of getting the upper hand in a nuclear war are like a suicide today.

Looking upon the problem of the militarization of the space, Soviet leader stressed that the US administration had not wanted to solve it—the intention is to

confront its negative stand from world public opinion and to justify the development and realization of space arms plans.

The Soviet Union, Konstantin Chernenko said, has proposed that talks be held on ruling out the possibility of extending the arms race to outer space and on totally rejecting space-based strike means, including anti-satellite weapons. In other words, there should be no military threat to Earth from space or from Earth in space or from space itself. As an immediate step, we suggest that simultaneously with the beginning of the talks a mutual moratorium be established on tests and deployment of space-based strike systems.

## CLEAR SKIES FOR OUR PLANET!

Labour, peace and life are inseparable. This conviction has brought together millions of working people in the Land of the Soviets to anti-war rallies and meetings dedicated to the Day of Trade Union Actions for Peace which was celebrated on September 1. Workers and office employees, workers in the



More than three thousand police in Tokyo (photo) are undergoing training sessions timed to coincide with the visit early in September of the South Korean dictator Chun Doo Hwan who will arrive at the Japanese capital for discussions on specific questions involving the strengthening of military cooperation between Japan and South Korea. It is anticipated that the arrival of the Seoul dictator will be met with mass protests from progressive Japanese residents. The aggressive stance Washington-Seoul-Tokyo (formed on US initiative) presents a real threat to peace and stability in Asia. Photo Kyodo Tsushin-TASS

## FIRST LESSON—PEACE LESSON

On September 1, our photo correspondent Alexander Sekretaryov went to Moscow School No. 70. The little children in the photo taken by him are demonstrating the letters M, H and P which make up the word MHP — Russian word for Peace. There is hardly anything more important now than preserving peace on our planet. This is why a Peace Lesson marked the beginning of classes in the more than 140,000 Soviet secondary schools.

This year Soviet schoolchildren will hold an all-Union contest in literary composition entitled "I Vole for Peace". It will mark the 40th anniversary of victory of the Soviet people over nazism in World War II and the 12th Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled for the summer of 1985.



## INDIAN GUESTS IN THE USSR

A delegation of public figures of the Indian National Congress (INC) led by a member of the All-India Committee of the INC (I) Rafiq Zakaria has visited the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity and Peace committees.

The delegation also visited Leningrad, Baku and Tashkent and held talks with public organizations, work collectives, ministries and departments. It formed a high opinion of the foreign policy initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state which are aimed at preventing nuclear war.

(Continued on page 2)

## Bavarian art in Moscow

Works of art from Munich's Alte Pinakothek have been brought for the first time to be shown in the Moscow Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. The West German museum is one of the world's biggest with the oldest art collections. The Alte Pinakothek houses the best of the Bavarian state art collections numbering some thirty thousand pieces.

40 masterpieces of various schools that existed between the 16th and early 19th centuries will complement the Soviet people's knowledge of the art of great masters. They are made up of pictures by Titianello, Rubens, Rembrandt, Poussin, Velazquez, Goya, Spuecher and Chardin.

Art has been building bridges across frontiers and continents for centuries and it is hoped that exchange of exhibitions in conformity with the agreement between the governments of the Soviet Union and Bavaria will provide additional knowledge for art lovers in the two countries, says Erich Spiegelhafer, Director General of the Bavarian State Art Gallery.

The exhibition of the Munich Alte Pinakothek collection, which will also be on show in Leningrad, was sent in each case for the "Scythian Gold" exhibition from the Leningrad Hermitage, which will open in Munich in September.



"Christ with Martha and Maria" by Titianello.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a signature or note.

## Lack of political will

Geneva. The head of the Soviet delegation to the 1984 Conference on Disarmament V. Isaryan has noted that blocking by the US administration of virtually all channels for negotiations on issues of disarmament and arms reduction, has considerably increased the role of the conference. Regrettably, its results in 1984 cannot be a source of satisfaction. Negotiations on a number of most important issues continue to mark time, while they have been even thrown back on some other issues. The Soviet delegation has more than once pointed to the causes of this situation in this international negotiating body. The main reason is lack of political will on the part of the USA and its allies

to conduct negotiations on key issues of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and the issue of disarmament.

Resorting to various tricks, the delegations of these countries tried to conceal their lack of will to discuss the issues on the agenda of the Geneva forum. However, the work of the conference has demonstrated that the NATO member-states favour either holding negotiations for negotiations' sake or oppose any dialogue whatsoever.

In their joint statement, the socialist countries confirm their readiness to hold constructive talks with the aim of achieving practical results in the interests of the entire mankind.

## M. al-Gaddafi: we are prepared to rebuff U.S. encroachments

Tripoli. Addressing a military parade dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the Revolution, the leader of the Libyan Revolution, Muammar al-Gaddafi, pointed out that the United States which had chosen terrorism as its official policy, trembled under the legitimate rights of other peoples by trying to establish its military and political dictat everywhere. The aggressive policy pursued by the United States presents a serious threat to peace and universal security, he stressed.

The Libyan leader has declared that the people of his country were countering and would continue to counter the conspiracy hatched by American imperialism trying to prevent Libya's independent development. Our people and their armed forces, he declared, will resolutely rebuff all encroachments made by the United States and its allies against sovereignty and independence of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

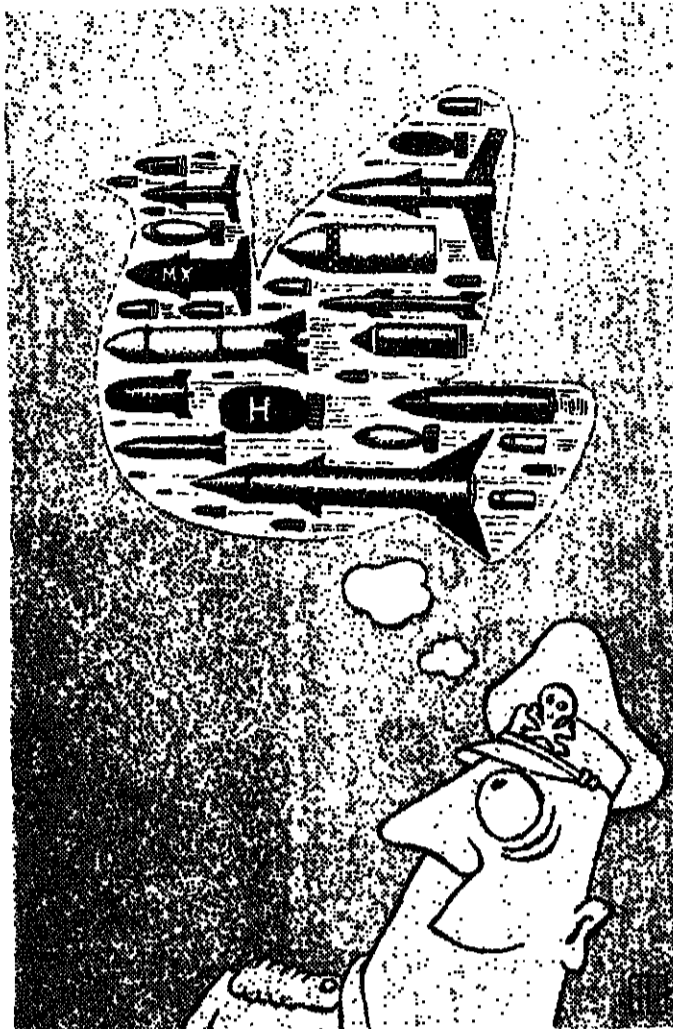
## CLEAR SKIES FOR OUR PLANET!

(Continued from page 1)

Britain. A mass demonstration by British peace activists has been held outside the American Air Force base near Alconbury. They resolutely demanded an immediate withdrawal of American cruise missiles from Britain and indignantly condemned dangerous plans of the Pentagon and NATO aimed at converting Britain into a site for deploying first-strike nuclear weapons. The demonstrators expressed their complete

solidarity with the activists of the campaign for nuclear disarmament arrested a few days ago.

West Germany. "We are saying 'No' to fascism and war", "Do not forget the lessons of the past", and "Memory of the millions of World War II victims makes us do all we can in the name of peace on Earth" were some of the slogans under which a mass demonstration was staged in the West German town of Struckenbrock, near Bielefeld.



Dove of peace, Pentagon-style.

Drawing by Sergei Nechayev

## PEACE ZONE FOR INDIAN OCEAN

New York. The third session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has ended here, with a summary of the committee's work over the year. The 48 states represented in the committee have been called upon to organize a conference for elaborating an international agreement that would turn the ocean, with a population of over 1,000 million people, into a zone of peace.

The committee's meetings were an evidence of the determination of the non-aligned

countries, the initiators of the conference, to finish its preparation in the shortest possible time.

The desire of the non-aligned countries to focus the attention of the coming forum on the elaborating practical measures to limit military activity in the Indian Ocean and turning it into a zone of peace, found wide acclaim in the committee. This initiative was completely supported by the delegations of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

## White House sued

New York. The White House has been sued by a group of residents in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Reagan administration is accused of flouting the US Constitution in documents related to a local district court.

The case in which a highly placed White House official and Reagan-Bush election campaign members to the defendants, was brought about by an incident that took place in August 21, before the arrival of Reagan to Cincinnati. Secret service and FBI agents followed the election campaign sponsors' instructions and hid from the demonstrators all the slogans criticizing the administration and forced on them the posters hailing Reagan and his policy.

Then TV crews hurriedly shot Reagan's arrival and his address against the backdrop of these posters, a trick played by the Republican candidates' publicity.

The incident has shown again that the White House is at nothing in order to secure Reagan his victory in the elections.

## GREEK PROTEST OVER U.S. VIOLATIONS

Athens. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece has protested to the American Embassy over the continuing violations of Greek law by the administration of the American military bases stationed in Greece.

It is reported that the Americans categorically refuse to reinstate in their jobs those of the local citizens who have been dismissed for political reasons, and they fail to comply with other provisions of the Greek labour law. What is more, special American military services operating at the bases have a file on every Greek citizen working there. The files contain information about the personnel's political activities, participation in the unions, the range of acquaintances and family life.

A senior official at the Greek Foreign Ministry has said that with their unscrupulous actions, the American military not only violate the constitution, but also democracy, and their unwillingness to respect the recently signed international agreements under the American supervision is temporarily stationed in Greece.

## 'SHELTER' BOOM

Bonn. Another testimony of the unbridled building up of military psychosis in West Germany is the commissioning of many is the commissioning of "supershelters" in the vicinity of Bonn designed for protection of three thousand top-ranking German officials in case of nuclear war.

According to the newspaper "Chicago Tribune" the shelter is made at the depth of 300 metres in the valley of the Ahr River between the towns of Dernau and Abweiler. Its construction cost the West German taxpayers 1,700 million dollars.

The "Chicago Tribune" also writes about the West German plan to build a shelter in such major cities as Bonn, Hamburg and Munich. The shelters have been repaired and modernized. In Hamburg, for example, 22 shelters have been equipped for protection of a thousand military and half a thousand civilian officials have been spent to convert a railway station into a shelter.

## Greenham Common peace camp fights for three years

London. While our hearts beat against the US cruise missiles, our struggle for lasting nuclear warheads from British soil, so say the women living in the peace camp near the US Air Force base at Greenham Common, for three years.

The pitching of the peace camp near the US base where "staged death" continues to strike from the other side of the Atlantic, as a result of the Conservative government's militarist policy, unnerved the Whitehall occupants. Trying to make the women give up their struggle, the authorities routed the tent camp several times, attempting to pull it down. But it always reappeared. The Greenham Common women could not be shaken by court persecutions of which they became objects under various invented pretexts.

Now the Tory government has prepared a new plan for doing away with the tent camp. The Ministry of State for Transport has been instructed to employ special bodies to find "illegal encroachments" in order to expel the participants of the anti-war action from the area adjoining the base.

## FACTS and EVENTS

The Indian state commission for oil and gas has drafted a plan for the construction of a gas pipeline network over 10,000 km in length. It will carry fuel from oil and gas fields.

Birth-rate in Switzerland keeps dropping. At present the republic holds one of the lowest places in the world population growth. Experts believe the reason lies in the high expenditures involved in giving birth to children and their upbringing.

## BOMBER TO BE MADE DESPITE EDWARDS ACCIDENT

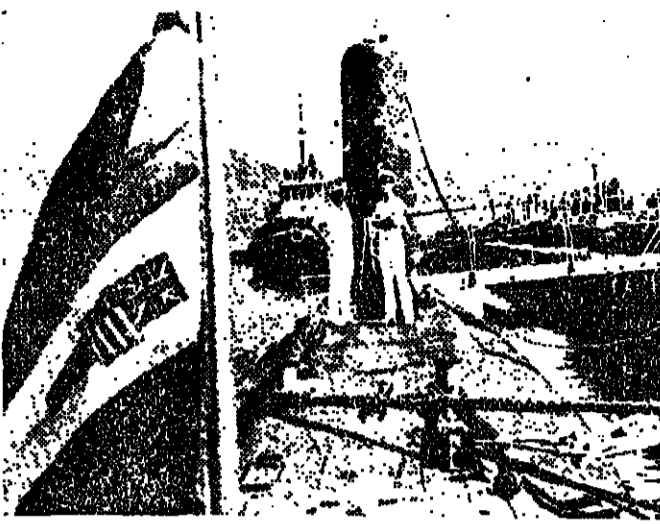
San Francisco. The American bomber is concerned over the accident in the Mojave Desert, California, near the Edwards Air Force base. The latest B-1 strategic bomber modification is scheduled during a test flight.

US Air Force officials hurried to declare no casualties among the population since the plane had crashed in an uninhabited area. Though it is capable of carrying nuclear bombs and cruise missiles, the bomber refused to reveal details of the accident. Despite the accident, it was stated by the Undersecretary of the Air Force E. Aldridge, "The bomber will be manufactured. The first accident planned, he said. He stressed the production rate for the first one hundred machines will remain in effect.

## CHINA AND CHILE EXPAND COOPERATION

Havana. The Prensa Latina news agency has reported, citing the correspondent in Peking, that according to the agreement, China will sell Chile certain equipment as well as oil, and other products.

The respective documents signed in the course of the meetings, the Chinese side confirmed its interest in Chilean capitalists investing in China.



The navy base in Simonstown stands prominently in military programme of racist South Africa. After a recent reconstruction the base with its three docks is capable of receiving 40-50 various ships, including nuclear submarines, at a time. Pretoria plans to significantly build up its navy power, reports Britain's "The Daily Telegraph". It specifically mentions a programme for extending Pretoria's control over the Southern Atlantic and the Indian Ocean — a new danger for independent countries in the region.

## NEW LIGHT ON KAL 007 SPY MISSION

New York. As experts and the press in various countries analyse the circumstances of the violation of the Soviet airspace by the Boeing-747 of the South Korean Airlines last September, it becomes increasingly clear to them that it was a provocation against the USSR, designed and implemented with the knowledge of the White House.

Since the moment the Boeing-747 left Anchorage, Alaska, it was the object of uninterrupted monitoring by US electronic surveillance ground stations, TASS was told by Pearson, an expert in military command and control systems at Yale University. In his words, 28 Japanese ra-

ders, actually making a single system with American radars, also closely monitored the region. And so did 4 bases and facilities of the USA National Security Agency in South Korea.

All this shows, noted Pearson, that the South Korean aircraft was sent into the Soviet airspace intentionally, while the references to its "incidental" deviation from the course are untenable. The violation was made in order to activate the Soviet air defence system so that intelligence data on it would be provided for the US air, naval and ground spying installations in the Far East.

## Science and technology

explained to a correspondent of the newspaper "Aftenposten". Besides herself, the expedition will include one Norwegian (Bjorn Wold) and two Englishmen (Neil Macintyre and Nick Kox) all of whom are experienced polar explorers. Montague has worked for a long time in high arctic latitudes and in the Antarctic.

The expedition intends to reach the South Pole in dog-driven sledges instead of the usual motor transport.

## WILL CLIMATE GET WARMER?

Scientists foretold a global warming up of the climate long ago. Polish glaciologists have registered another symptom of the process: a considerable shrinking of polar glaciers on the Spitzbergen Archipelago (Norway). The glaciers have retreated by 1 km during the last 20 years.

## OF INTEREST

Take care of your bulls!

Different peoples have their own customs for wedding ceremonies and rites. In Madagascar, for instance, the news about a forthcoming wedding causes alarm among farmers living in the southern provinces. "Take care of your bulls", they inform their neighbours. Why? Because according to an old tradition a good bridegroom must give a bull to his bride's family. The bull must not belong to him or his relatives but

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## AMERICA 'ON THE MARCH' AGAIN

History knows no other example of a ruling party in the USA which adopted such a military and chauvinistic, reckless and adventurist programme. N. Seitsky comments on the recent Republican Dallas convention in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

The programme reaffirms, in a slightly less open form, the US goal of nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union, it again insists on nuclear war victory and talks of saving Europe through the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles. Militarization of outer space and the deployment of a large-scale satellite-killing system are given considerable prominence. Nuclear arsenals and first-strike systems will continue to grow at a fast rate, the programme states.

"America is on the march again", Reagan declared in his address at the Republican convention. There can be no doubts as to where this march could lead the country. The Republican warmongers stirred by their White House mantles may only lead the country to a further deterioration of international tension, escalated war threat and push the world further to the brink of nuclear war.

## ADAPTATION BOTH-A-STYLE

The slogan, "to adapt ourselves or to die" declared by Pieter Botha, has created illusions that this will be adaptation to the standards of the 20th-century civilized society at the start of a process towards elimination of the barbarian system of modern slavery, writes Vladimir Tyurkin in PRAYDA. However, the South African leader never went beyond pseudo-reforms and political machinations. Still in force is the main bulk of the legislation which discriminates against the native African population. Such machinations include the "elections" held these days for the separate parliamentary chambers for the coloureds (people of mixed race) and for the Indians. The mass boycott of these elections shows that the oppressed population rejects the new pseudo-concession from the authorities as a measure which essentially changes nothing and which is aimed at splitting the oppressed majority on the national and racial lines.

## WEST GERMANY: WORDS AND DEEDS

Over the past several years West Germany has continuously been building up its military potential which has already exceeded its reasonable defence requirements, writes IZVESTIA correspondent A. Grigoryan from Bonn. It explains the broad response caused by a Memorandum sent by the Soviet Government to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Memorandum turned out to be well aimed disclosing the danger of the recent decision adopted by the West European Council.

The capital on the Rhine has resorted to all sort of manoeuvring to scale the effect produced by the Soviet document. The West German leadership hastily declared that West Germany continues to be loyal to "the policy of genuine dialogue and peace" and that the existing limitations imposed on its arms production is a sign of mistrust which it "deserves least of all". In words, Bonn widely professes its adherence to military détente, building of trust and neighbourhood relations. But in deeds, the opposite is true. In addition to West Germany having become a launching site for US first-strike missiles it is eager to have its own offensive weapons. Could we believe the West German military doctrine's solely defensive character?

## IMPERIAL AMBITIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The process of NATOization of the Middle and the Near East which has become very active of late is to be regarded little surprising but part of Washington's schemings in the Mediterranean in an attempt to regain its lost positions in the region. V. Pustov writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

The Mediterranean is a shortcut for many shipping and air routes which are increasingly used to build up American and other countries' presence in the Red Sea. These routes are also considered to be convenient for airlifting American troops from the USA and Western Europe to the Middle or Near East in case Washington adopts a decision to interfere militarily in any country in the region.

Regarding their 203 thousand rapid deployment troops as being inadequate, the Pentagon is seeking to involve similar troops now being set up in France and Italy. More so that the troops in question have similar tasks in that all of them are designed to operate outside Europe.

Twinsburg got its name in 1817 at the request of its citizens Moses and Aaron Wilcox. They were twins and could not be distinguished from each other. They were partners in business, got married to two sisters, died on the same day from the same illness, and were buried in one grave.

Shaving record. Within an hour, using an ordinary razor, Jerry Harley shaved 235 men. This record was registered in the Guinness Book of Records alongside his other records: he had previously shaved 287 people within an hour with a safety razor, Reuters reported.

## VIEWPOINT

## A VICIOUS CIRCLE

Boris CHEKHONIN

As Zia ul-Haq admitted, Pakistan is one of the leading countries so far as the volume of secret heroin deliveries to the West is concerned. But, so the general thinks, attempts by the Pakistani administration to root out the trade in heroin will remain fruitless unless the interested parties provided Islamabad with "a complete freedom of action".

Who are the interested parties?

The US Consul-General in Karachi, R. Post, complained that 70 per cent of the heroin produced in the north-western provinces of Pakistan go to the USA. But who are the importers and distributors of its merchandise in the USA? Not only the mafia, the professional dealers in the "white death". Several major dealers in narcotic drugs arrested by the FBI had to be freed because they turned out to be CIA agents or informers, writes the Italian magazine, "Panorama".

The trade in narcotic drugs brings huge profits. In Pakistan they are counted in hundreds of thousands of dollars; in the USA — in millions. Since, continues "Panorama", the US "intelligence community" is involved in this trade, a considerable percentage of the profits settles, naturally, in the safes at Langley.

Where do they put the dividends earned from health and lives of many Americans? Complementing the huge CIA budget, they are used to finance secret terrorist acts in Asia, for example, CIA operations in Afghanistan. According to the "Time" magazine, the CIA spends as much as 100 million dollars annually on Afghan reactionary hirelings and their arms.

The ring of the "white death" dealers is not restricted to the underground gangster syndicates and the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA alone. The roots of this phenomenon have

gone much deeper — to the federal apparatus, to be exact, to the US administration. This is evidenced by reports in American press which confirm close ties of prominent political figures with the mafia. The "Wall Street Journal" newspaper reveals that Senator Paul Laxalt, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is Reagan's closest friend and most trusted adviser. It is to the president that he owes his post. However, Laxalt owes his political career and seat in the Senate to the mafia. His financial basis and career having been built by the mafia, the senator has always zealously defended the mafia's interests.

The Secretary of Labor, Raymond Donovan, has close contacts with the criminal syndicates. Back in January, 1981, the FBI sent Reagan a confidential report asserting that there is reliable evidence of close personal and business ties between Donovan and well-known mafia

leaders. But the report received no attention. This is easy to explain. Reagan owes Donovan a personal debt. During the 1980 election campaign Donovan set up a "Reagan for President" committee in the state of New Jersey. He used his connections to collect and hand over to the Republican election fund 600,000 dollars.

So the vicious circle: criminal gangster syndicates, the CIA, the Reagan administration.

Official Islamabad has certain difficulties, of course, in securing "a complete freedom of action". But, by explaining that their connivance with narcotics dealers is motivated only by the fact that the latter's defence comes from the West, the Pakistani authorities are obviously playing it safe. Who would believe that certain Pakistani circles, given the situation as it is, are themselves not members of the underground syndicates. Pakistan now needs money badly, no matter from which source. The policy of the arms race has resulted in catastrophic growth of inflation in the country. In growing dissatisfaction of the popular masses with the regime's home and foreign policy. The over 3,000 million dollars which Washington handed over to Islamabad as remuneration for its obedience offered no solution to the problem. Involuntarily, it has to be a party to the criminal heroin dealing operations.

## Round the Soviet Union

ICE RECONNAISSANCE HYDROLOGISTS HAVE HANDED OVER TO EXPERTS FROM THE ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE THE MAPS OF ICE CONDITIONS IN THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE ARCTIC, WHERE THE PEAK OF SEA CARRIAGES TO THE NORTHERN PORTS OF CHUKOTKA AND YAKUTIA IS SETTING IN. The expedition team has completed strategic flights all over the Polar seas from the Chelyuskin Bay to the Bering Strait. This event coincided with the birthday of the Soviet ice reconnaissance. Originating 40 years ago, it has become today part and parcel of scientific studies of the Arctic and practical navigation on the Northern Sea Route.

IT WOULD SEEM NO UNNAMED CORNER HAS BEEN LEFT ON THE EARTH. BUT IT TURNED OUT THE SCHMIDT AND THE KOMAROV ISLANDS IN THE KARA SEA WERE WASHED BY AN UNKNOWN STRAIGHT. The USSR Academy of Sciences and the chief administration of survey and cartography have decided to fill the gap. Henceforward the waters between these two islands will be named the Scholov Strait in honour of a major Soviet hydrographer.

ANOTHER TEN THOUSAND HECTARES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE FOREST RESERVES IN THE OZEL REGION IN BYELO-RUSSIA — the banks of the Pripyat River in the Narovyan District with its more than one hundred medicinal herbs.

THE HERRING POPULATION IN THE SEA OF OKHOTSK HAS GROWN CONSIDERABLY. This is the opinion of the ichthyologists of the Pacific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanology. They have studied dozens of thousands of square metres in the north-western section of the sea and plotted locations of herring schools that have swam to bays and gulfs for spawning. The collected data show that the once dwindling herring population has increased again. The fishermen have been provided with high-precision forecasts of the fishing situation in the sea.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### FROM SIBERIA TO CENTRAL ASIA

The USSR State Planning Committee has charged the country's Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Conservation with the task of designing the main bed of Sibirul — a unique, man-made 2,250 km long river linking the Ob and the Irtysh rivers in Siberia with the Aral Sea, reports the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

The idea to transfer a part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia, where the shortage of water for irrigation is mounting with each passing year, sprang up long ago. Such a giant project called for exhaustive substantiation, thorough and many-sided study of the problems connected with it. For two years a special commission of the USSR State Planning Committee went through the likely versions of water transportation and made a feasibility study and cost analysis of the most economical and effective version.

The 27.2 cu km of water to be annually transferred to Central Asia which produces the bulk of cotton grown in the USSR (approximately 8.9 million tonnes a year) will make it possible to put into crop rotation vast, hitherto unused, potential land resources as well as deposits of the most precious minerals such as coal, oil, aluminium, iron ore, natural gas and initial materials for the production of cement.

The construction of Sibirul will simultaneously help solve the problem of preserving the unique island settlements which is second only to Brink as to the purity of its water.

The project of the canal's main bed will be ready in 1966. Calculations show that thousands of millions of cu m of earth are to be moved and millions of cu m of concrete and reinforced concrete poured in the bed.

## A HARVESTER FOR ALL CROPS

Here we introduce new combine harvesters, the Don-1500 and Don-1200, which will soon be seen in Kazakhstan and the Non-Black Soil Zone, Kuban and Siberia. From 1960 the Rostselmash harvester makers in Rostov-on-Don (southern USSR) will start producing 75 thousand Donas every year. Pictured are Don prototypes working on one of the country's fields.

Donas have several advantages over similar foreign-made machines (including those produced by the US firm John Deere). Their performance, grain losses, threshing quality and working conditions for the operator are much better than those offered by foreign harvesters.

The new harvester has one more advantage: thanks to the availability of various optional implements it can be used not only for harvesting wheat and barley, but other crops, as well. It is very suitable for harvesting corn, sunflower, soy and sorghum, for instance.



The designers are working to make the combine harvester lighter and more reliable by using lighter and more wear-resistant materials. To facilitate mass production of these sophisticated machines,

Rostselmash intends to rebuild many of its production facilities. A total of 600 automated lines, robot-attended complexes and flexible production lines will be built.

## NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPELINE

The construction of a new transcontinental gas pipeline, which is to cross over to the European part of the USSR, has started in northern Siberia.

It will stretch from the rich Yamburg field recently discovered near the Arctic coast. Together with Urengoi, which

is operated in the same area, the new field will satisfy the country's gas demand for years to come. Five powerful pipelines running from Urengoi to the western regions have already been constructed, in addition to the export line to Western Europe.

## THE SECOND LINE OF KHARKOV METRO

Passenger traffic has opened on the second Metro line in Kharkov, the Ukraine. It has linked the city centre with a large residential area, where nearly 25 per cent of this city's 1.5-million strong population lives.

As to the length of its line, which now total 26 km, Kharkov

Metro has become the fourth out of nine operating underground railways in the USSR and continues to develop. Several stations will soon be added to the new line. The construction of the third meridian line, has started in the industrial centre.

of Sibirul, the construction of which will take 12 years. In the process of work the canal will begin to meet the country's requirements. The pre-commissioning complex, ready to go into operation, included in the project, will immediately supply with water the new fields, industrial plants, settlements and cities which spring up along the canal route.

## ANOTHER VALLEY FULL OF GEYSERS

The discovery of a valley full of geysers in Kamchatka in 1941 created a sensation because until then geysers (i.e., sources having craters and sometimes gushing forth water like fountains) had been known to exist only in three places on the planet: Iceland, Yellowstone National Park in the United States, and New Zealand. Recently another discovery was made which makes it possible to say that there are two areas full of geysers on Soviet territory. This has been revealed by the magazine NAIKA I ZHIZN (Science and Life). No other country has as much.

The second geyser area is in the Transbaikalian Area, in the central part of the Udokan Range. Pyodor Stupak, a research associate of the Chita Institute of Natural Resources, Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has managed to reach the practically inaccessible areas of the Udokan Range. High in the mountains, old Evens said, there were many hot springs and also holes full of warm water possessing curative medicinal properties.

The summer was rainy. Where mineral water had only been dripping powerful geysers gushed forth and were detected by the explorer. Dying geysers which had remained "silent" for many years came back to life and are throwing out water and gas from the surface of the ground.

The Udokan geysers differ in also (they are miniature) and temperature from their relatives in Kamchatka, Iceland and America, the magazine says.

## Fish farming in Moldavia

30 million fry of zander, sturgeon, Siberian sturgeon and some other species of fish were released in Moldavia. They are all hatched in artificial spawning grounds and incubators.

Since the war ended, the republic has built a major ichthyological preserve, 20 fish combines and farms. A more intensive development of this industry in the past few years has made it possible to considerably increase the catch without any encroachments on fish natural habitats.

Water reservoirs there become increasingly richer in fish also thanks to an international convention against the pollution of the Black Sea basin.

## THE MOST DIFFICULT AUDIENCES

Children accept the wonderful world of the theatre avidly and trustfully in the same way as they accept the surrounding world. If any problems, but it is exactly their response, kindness that can kill complex sense of responsibility and lead to a degradation of artistic standards, writes Zlavora Korogodskaya, chief artistic director of the Young Spectators Theatre in Leningrad, in an article published in "IZVESTIA". They may lead to well-trodden paths, but stagnation is the enemy Number One of artistic endeavour. The "they" will not understand "inert" of adults may also prove fatal.

Try to answer honestly what exactly children "will not understand" and you immediately land in an impassable sea of difficulties. Is it the conventions of the stage? Or specific theatrical idiom? Indeed children easily react to all kinds of conventionalities. It is enough to add a few more details and the imagination of a child will add everything missing. Therefore, it is necessary to become more boldly and cleverly children's ability to become party to creation. It is necessary to arouse their artistic fancy. Theatre cultivates emotions, enriches emotional experience, perfects morals.

Do young audiences need only talent? No one will deny the fact that children have changed greatly. They are more and better, they know a great deal, they are capable of understanding a lot of things. Playwright Viktor Rozov is certainly right when he says that "we must forget the theory which says that children are not as clever as adults". This means that we must not teach children to appreciate and think, in independent conclusions even at early age. Only in this case will they naturally get prepared for a more serious and difficult involvement which is in store for them in the theatre for adults.

## Ukraine's atomic power generation

Ukraine's atomic power generation is developing at a rapid rate. The pioneering Chernobylsk plant has generated 1000 million kilowatts. The regular atomic power production to double since 1960, due to the commissioning of five new units. Some more will be put into operation before the end of 1965 in the Zaporozhye, Yuzhno-Ukrainsky and Rovno plants. Atomic energy is cheaper than thermal stations, the Ukraine plants having saved over 10 million tonnes of coal, the fuel which it becomes more difficult to mine and transport with each passing year.

According to its energy programme, the USSR will step up the development of atomic power generation during the 1960's five-year plan period.

## An air cushion for dams

Air cushions have been designed in Leningrad to protect powerful dams of hydroelectric stations against the shock of the water wave. An original view installed along the left of the dam resembles giant tree trunks. The air that is pumped into overinflated barrels serves as a spring, absorbing or diminishing its impact depending on the water pressure and thus dampening the surface oscillations.

Use of the air cushion reduces dam vibration to zero. It is known that even slight perceptible water oscillations are a powerful destructive force. Besides, the new invention is capable of protecting structures against multiple waves which arise in large reservoirs situated in seismic zones.

In the USSR with its vast most powerful hydroes, the problem of protecting high dams of national significance, the production of the air cushion also allows to bring down the spending of building materials.

## Places to visit



## Pskov Kremlin's main cathedral

Pskov, one of the oldest Russian towns situated in the north-west, is believed to have existed, according to archaeological evidence, since the 9th-10th centuries. Certain features of this ancient town planning and a plurality of 12th-15th-century architectural monuments have survived to this day. The old town centres around the Kremlin situated on the steep bank of the Volga River. Already in the 13th century its walls were made of stone. At the end of the 15th century the Trinity Cathedral was built. It rests on powerful buttresses, its silvery domes gleaming high in the skies. On a good day it can be easily seen from a distance of 30 to 40

kilometres. Next to it, producing the impression of a watchful guard of the town, is a tall fortified belfry.

All the roads of old Pskov lead to the cathedral. It is here, by its walls, that the veche, or people's assembly, gathered to solve vital issues, and the cathedral itself was chosen for the meetings of the state council of the old republic. It was also the depository of ancient acts. Two swords are said to have hung in the cathedral emblemizing the town's freedom and dignity. One of the swords carried the inscription: "Never Surrender My Honour to Anyone!"

## Soviet surgeons save Japanese sailor

Soviet surgeons have performed two operations to save the life of Japanese sailor Fukunaka Matsumori, and now he is recovering. His schooner, "Hoel Maru", was wrecked in the Sea of Japan when a cable snapped in two on a dark hitting Fukunaka's forehead and breaking his leg.

The captain has decided to go to the nearest Soviet port of Nakhodka. The twelve-hour journey and absence of medical assistance worsened the man's state of health, and he developed signs of gangrene. The fight for his life began in the ambulance and continued in the hospital where he had been expected by Soviet doctors.

His health is now improving. Foreign sailors, travellers and businessmen often come for help to the hospital of the port of Nakhodka. This year alone, eleven of them were hospitalized and given qualified medical assistance.

## Man-made reefs in Black Sea

Man-made reefs now under construction on the Odessa coast will raise the biological potential in this part of the Black Sea.

Ecologists have prepared a biological model of so-called artificial reefs which will consist of special biological blocks—small cells damping the surf wave and serving as a kind of an incubator for the shell zone fauna.

Hydrotechnical structures that need to be built on the sea coasts often created unfavourable conditions for flora and fauna. The man-made reefs, while performing their important engineering function, also make up a single harmonious system with natural objects. This makes it possible to maintain ecological balance in the coastal water area.

## OF INTEREST

### ICE MESSENGER FROM OUTER SPACE

Having heard a whistling sound above his head, Anatoly Fedakovsky works for a recreation camp outside Kazan—on the Volga—had a narrow escape by jumping aside. Just as two metres from him he saw a huge bulge of ice drop into the sky. He looked up and noticed no cloud or anything. He placed his hand on his forehead. It could not be a hot weather. A team from Moscow who arrived to investigate the phenomenon led to believe that the camp was bombarded by ice extraterrestrials.

Interstellar ice balls have been recorded on several occasions, though, unfortunately, no one could make chemical analysis of the finds because they melt so quickly. This time the meteorite, thanks to Anatoly Fedakovsky, was delivered to the Moscow Commission on Meteorites in very good condition.

## Brick collection hobby

Leonid Antropov, a Moscow restorer and architect, has collected about two tonnes of old bricks. His collection had no room in his house so he handed it over to the Museum of Architecture.

What is the use of his hobby? Quite great. Such hobbies often help scientists. About forty years ago experts started voicing doubts about a church in which the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin wedded. Documents discovered in the archives proved irrefutably that the Church of the Great Ascension at the Nikitskiye Vorota in Moscow (where the wedding ceremony took place) was built by architect Afanasy Grigoryev.

In 1848, eleven years after Pushkin's death, scientists sought the help of collectors. Examining the building Antropov paid attention to the stamps on the bricks. The majority dated back to the end of the 18th century. This meant that the church, which had suffered from fire outbreak in 1812, was not built anew by Grigoryev, as was believed. Antropov's bricks saved from destruction the towers of the Novodevichy Convent in Moscow, a wonderful monument of Russian architecture. Visitors to the museum must have paid attention to the fact that the upper elegant top-like sections of the towers do not match their more formidable lower parts. Last century a hypothesis was advanced that the upper decor belonged to later years. Several years ago a plan was being discussed for restoring the Convent, removing the decor and giving the towers their "original" appearance.

Antropov spent many days in the Convent towers and proved that from bottom to top they consisted of identical bricks and there was no reason of "correcting" their looks.

## Sea otters warming up Kamchatka

Sea otter, a most valuable fur animal of the Pacific, nearly extinct by the early 1900s, is restoring its numbers. After the Kuril and Komandorskiy Islands the Kamchatska Peninsula has become their third habitat in the Soviet Far East. About three and a half thousand animals have been registered there.

## Science and technology

### POLYETHYLENE

#### STRONG AS METAL

Chemical engineers in Leningrad have come up with a special polyethylene which is as strong as metal.

Its strength lies in the arrangement and shape of the molecules. In ordinary polyethylene the molecules are rolled in balls, while in the new version, the molecules are arranged into long, single-direction oriented chains. In order to arrange the molecules in this manner scientists had to change the process.

The melted polymer leaves a die with a temperature of 200°C and then is quickly cooled. This results in crystallization threshold shifting toward the beginning of the process, giving the molecules enough time to bind together and to be oriented in one direction. The orderly arrangement of molecules gives additional strength to polyethylene.

### OIL SLICK DETECTOR FROM YEREVAN

An invisible ultraviolet beam finds an oil slick in the sea, and the screen of the device immediately displays data on water contamination. This is how a new laser-based device, the fluorimeter, works.

In fact, fluorimeter is a multipurpose device having a sensitivity range of up to 200 tonnes which enables it to be mounted aboard plane or helicopter.

A large series of measurements with the new device were carried out in the Baltic Sea. The results are very encouraging. The new device is likely to find many uses, including in agriculture and geology.

### COMPUTERIZED MELIORATION

#### IN BYELORUSSIA

The rates of developing melioration systems in Byelorussia have grown considerably thanks to computer technology. A computer-developed discharge control system has recently been prepared for an area limited by the Goryn, the Lva and the Shviga rivers. Its implementation will eliminate seasonal floods of vast farmland areas and enables to put to good use over 30 thousand hectares of fertile diluvial land.

Large amounts of data stored in the computer memory, including geodetic, hydrological characteristics and construction requirements make it possible to easily solve both local and large scale problems. One of the most important projects now being developed with the use of computer technology is waterworks intended to solve water and land management problems and environmental protection over the whole basin of the Pripyat, a major river in Byelorussian Polissya.

## VIEWPOINT

### Consumption patterns: yesterday, today and tomorrow

Of course, considering consumption patterns in a foreign country by relating earnings and prices to realities in one's own country, using official exchange rates, is of little use. Fritz Immele, for instance, became convinced of this fact during his recent tour of Moscow.

Fritz Immele Immele and his wife arrived in Moscow from West Germany with a particular aim—in live in this city for two weeks on an average Muscovite's monthly earnings. The idea seemed to be so insignificant in Deutsche marks that Immele strongly doubted that his experiment would be a success. However his doubts evaporated quickly. In his diary, which he provides a detailed list of all his expenses: eating in restaurants, canteens and cafés; five evenings spent in the theatres, four in concert halls, plus two visits to the cinema; two trips to the countryside and 80 trips using the city transport, etc. To be very accurate in his accounts Immele adds that he didn't abandon his habit of drinking beer regularly and on two occasions he drank champagne—something he allows himself only once a year, on Xmas.

Immele is fully aware that the spending patterns of a foreign tourist and of Muscovite are quite different. The first needn't buy clothes, while the second hardly visits theatres so often. A "cultural programme" like the one Immele had in Moscow would be something impossible back home even for a person with a much higher salary.

The visitor didn't fail to notice our drawbacks: a relatively low quality of certain products, not so many vegetables and fruits on the counter to choose from, and higher (than in West Germany) prices of clothes and mass produced shoes.

However, he is more than convinced that these disadvantages are nothing in comparison with free medical aid the enjoyed in two occasions in Moscow, free education, social security, low rent, zero unemployment, the availability of resorts, and lack of social contrast. Unlike New York where Immele spent some time not so very long ago, the feeling of security and safety never abandoned Immele in Moscow. Immele laid special emphasis on the friendliness and open-heartedness of Muscovites.

The West German tourist's impressions are quite in line with Soviet statistics. Since 1960 wages and salaries in the USSR have gone up by 2.5 times. The cost of free benefits and services per person increased even more. Over the same period the index of retail prices has gone up only by eight per cent. Soviet people eat 1.5 times more meat and twice as much eggs and fruit as in 1960. The population which increased by only 30 per cent over that period purchased five times more TV sets and nine times more refrigerators in 1963 than in 1960.

If we compare the existing food basket with that recommended by doctors, the so-called rational consumption norms which are essential targets for industry, we immediately find that the picture is not so well balanced: the consumption of meat, milk, vegetables and fruit as well as some other foodstuffs and non-food products continues to be considerably below the above-said norms. However, bread, fish and sugar are consumed at a scale exceeding the norms, though not to the benefit of consumers.

It is believed that a comprehensive nationwide programme which is soon to be completed will change things for the better in the field of consumer products and the service industry.

# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## VERA TIMASHOVA



● Vera Timashova as the Mad Woman in the ballet "The Rite of Spring". Photo by Yuri Barykin

The name of ballerina Vera Timashova, a leading soloist of the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble, is well known to ballet fans. She has danced not only in the USSR but also in Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria and Finland. She was born in Magnitogorsk (Ural) in 1926. At ten her mother took her to Novosibirsk where she enrolled in a local ballet school. The graceful little girl, wearing a red dress and a huge red bow in her dark hair, produced a rather favourable impression on the admission commission.

For a long time Vera was regarded as a promising lyrical dancer at the school. She danced Chopin's "Seventh Waltz", the pas de deux in "Giselle", the "Shades" Act from

"La Bayadere". In her graduation concert she danced "Pavane" in which classical and character dance are combined. This became her "forte"; the performance was very natural, expressive. Her best role at the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre was Carmen in the ballet based on music by Bizet-Schedrin.

Vera joined the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble almost seven seasons ago and has since shown great artistry, and a lot of charm. She captivates audiences with her impulsive, dynamic and temperamental dancing; a captivating smile adorns her face. It is fascinating to see her in the title role of "Nabucco" or the Swiss "Milkmaid" in the pas de deux from "Don Quixote", "The Fair in Brillogo" and "Swan Lake". Amazingly expressive, she feels at home in modern ballets and is a great success in dramatic and grotesque parts, in modern repertoire, in ballets mounted by the leaders of the ensemble, Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyov — the sorceress in "The Creation of the World", Juliet and Lady Capulet in "Romeo and Juliet", the Mad Woman in "The Rite of Spring", and Candidate in "The Magic Cloak".

Vera Timashova loves all the parts she dances and finds it difficult to say which is her favourite.

Her Juliet (in Shakespeare) is lively, smart, spontaneous, impetuous and brave. She tries to penetrate deeply into the character of her heroine. The actress reads about the Italian Renaissance, studies the manners and the costumes worn at the time. She is also fond of Prokofiev's music.

On her experiences Vera says that new accents often occur right on stage. This depends upon mood, partners, the orchestra. She sometimes feels nervous before a performance but as soon as she enters the stage, nervousness vanishes, she states.

She released Maurice Bejart's modern numbers with great enthusiasm. One of her best is a 20-minute fragment from "The Winner" where the familiar arias from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" are combined with traditional Indian music.

Together with her husband, Alexander Gorbatshev, a soloist of the ensemble, Vera thought of taking part in the recent international ballet competition in Varna. But Alexander went alone and returned with a gold medal. Vera stayed at home and gave birth to a baby boy, Ivan.

She has now regained her good shape and continues dancing with mature artistry.

Yelena LITVINSKAYA

## GUEST PERFORMANCES AND TOURS IN SEPTEMBER AT HOME...

September has opened with the Days of Romanian Culture in the USSR. They are being held in various parts of the country. The Bucharest Opera, Romania, the quartette "Pro Musica", famous singers, musicians and so on, are taking part.

Moscow will play host to the Budapest Operetta, the puppet theatre "Sutradlar" from India (the Shri Ram Art and Culture Centre), the folk orchestra from Japan. There will be concerts by Czechoslovak artists (the Rozmberk Capella quintette and the Sluk Folk Dance Ensemble), Nicaraguan folk songs and dances will be presented by a group starring Irena Lopez, a well-known singer of Latin American folk songs.

The playbills will also feature variety groups and soloists from the GDR, Hungary and Bulgaria.

## How it is like living

At the international festival of cartoon films in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, the first prize for the best film for children was awarded to "The Travelling Ant" (USSR).

The award came as a big surprise for its artistic director Eduard Nazarov and the other members of the team. He indicated honestly that "The Travelling Ant" was neither a

## AND ABROAD...

Soviet art abroad will be represented by leading artists, companies, famous singers, musicians, conductors and composers.

Bolshevik ballet will perform in Mexico. Their colleagues from Kiev will visit Jordan and Syria. The symphony orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society is going to Austria, the FRC GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Academic Red Orchestra will give concerts in Poland. The Ojapov Russian Orchestra will visit Spain. France will meet the symphony orchestra of the Moscow Philharmonic Society and the Academic Chorus of Latvia. The Akhbazian Song and Dance Ensemble is preparing a trip to Argentina and Uruguay. The Yemodova Theatre from Moscow will perform in the GDR. Rustaveli Georgian Drama Theatre will play in the FRC.

## close to the ground

It is very quiet and not much is going on. The excitement is provided by the sounds such as wind or rain. Nazarov said that the team tried to convey what it is like to live so close to the ground.

In the old part of Vilnius (Lithuania) a group of film-makers from Leningrad Studios have started shooting for Central Television a serial colour film "Sema Family" (Without Family) based on the novel by a French writer Hector Malot. It features street circus performers, the main roles of which are played by a Moscow schoolboy Sasha Vasilyev, Andrei Mironov and Sos Sarkisyan.

● An episode from the film with Sos Sarkisyan in the centre.



# BUSINESS

## CMEA: achievements and tasks

The decisions of the CMEA member-countries economic summit meeting held this summer in Moscow have provided a long-term programme. Development of relations between the socialist countries is the subject of the following contribution by V. Sychnov, Secretary of the CMEA.

At the present time, noted Sychnov, the CMEA represents a major international complex. It provides for cooperation of 10 socialist countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America (totaling a population of 450 million people). The CMEA members account for one-fourth of the world national income and for one-third of the world industrial production.

The CMEA members had developed rates twice as high in 1970-1983 as those of the developed capitalist countries. The volume of mutual trade has grown considerably: by 4.5 times over the 1970 level; in 1983 exceeding 167,000 million roubles. This accounts for 58 per cent

of the total foreign trade turnover of the members. Mutual deliveries among the countries of the socialist community satisfy most of the import needs in the most important fuels, raw and other materials, machines and equipment, and consumer goods.

Over the past few years several important projects were completed including the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Kiyevskiy asbestos integrated works, the Ullinsk pulp factory and others. They have been built in realisation of the long-term purpose-oriented cooperation programmes developed following the comprehensive programme of further deepening and perfection of the CMEA members' economic integration which was adopted 15 years ago.

The 750 kV intersystem electric transmission line between Vinnitsa, USSR, and Almaty, Hungary, is operating successfully. Cooperation is fast growing in increasing the atomic power generation: the CMEA

members' atomic plants installed capacity was 25.6 million kilowatts in 1983, the annual generation being 142,000 million kilowatt-hours.

Each country has shaped its own profile and found its own place in the system of the international socialist division of labour. The CMEA members have scored tangible results in levelling the rates of their economic and social development.

In other words, great success has been achieved in all fields of the socio-economic development. At the same time, as it was noted by the economic meeting, there are considerable reserves for widening the mutual cooperation, for deepening the production specialization and cooperation, for increasing the mutual trade in the interests of a more efficient use of the fraternal countries' production and scientific-technical potential, for raising the wellbeing of their peoples.

## LESOREVMASH-84

An international specialized exhibition, Lesorevmash-84, will be held for the third time on the Soviet and Krasnaya Presnya exhibition grounds in Moscow from September 11 to 20. It will be attended by more than 300 firms from 20 countries.

The USSR ranks first in the world as to the forest area, the timber resources and the rates of logging. It accounts for 25 per cent of the world's forests.

The Soviet Union will be represented by the biggest exposition. About 250 enterprises, research institutions, design bureaus and organizations of 37

ministries and departments of our country will demonstrate in 23 thematic sections more than 1,500 exhibits.

The 24,000 sq m sections of the Soviet exposition will display best Soviet equipment — from powerful timber combines and automatic production lines for sorting out and processing timber, to simple and convenient hand-operated mechanisms and instruments, from new technological processes for pulp-and-paper production to a large selection of timber products.

Gennadiy LONOV

## RESEARCH SHIP FROM FINLAND

In 1986 the Soviet Union will receive from Finland a new ship for conducting chemical and biological investigations in the ocean. This is envisaged by the contract signed between the Sudolport and the Finn-Holm Oy joint-stock company, which has for many

years been fulfilling Soviet orders. In the past few years alone it supplied our country with many river-to-sea ships and 5,000 hp tugboats. Many of them are equipped with Soviet-made main engines, radio navigation and other instruments.

## CONCERT HALLS

Leningrad Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki), 4-7 p.m. and My Friends", a concert in two parts, featuring Eini Ilmari, variety performers and the Express ensemble (Finland).

Moscow Circus on Lenin Street "Gift Your Flame Like Prometheus Did", a star turn in two parts, featuring exotic performing animals (boas, parrots, etc.). Main hero of the attraction — Hippopotamus Masha. Jugglers and light-ropers are also on the programme.

## SPORTS

FIELD HOCKEY  
Young Pioneer Stadium (31 Leninsky Prospekt), 7 p.m. The USSR men's championship. Moscow will play against Vsevolod.

## TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.  
Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.  
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.  
Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.  
Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.  
Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00.  
Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

## CYCLING

Savvinskaya Embankment (Buses 64, 132, Trolleybus 15), 4-200 km team race, 11 a.m.  
6-100 km team race, 11 a.m.  
Cycling Track at Krylatovskaya (Metro Molodyozhnaya, Bus 229), 7-Individual time trial race (13.6 km), 11 a.m.  
These are several-day races in the Moscow championship.

RACING  
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 5 and 7—Racing and trotting, 6 p.m. (both days).

## WEATHER

September 4-7  
Warm weather with day temperatures of 15-20°C (on September 5, up to 23°C) is expected in Moscow, city and region. Brief showers in most areas; rainy weather will be registered mainly in the northern part of the Moscow Region. Night temperatures of 7-12°C. W and SW wind, 3-10 mps.

## Contacts and contracts

● Under contracts concluded by Machineexport (USSR) and Aviaexport (Romania) the Soviet Union will deliver a big consignment of equipment for metallurgical and piping plants of Romania. In addition an equipment for a tube-rolling mill that has just been built will be delivered this year.

● Bulgaria will supply the Soviet Union with a large consignment of rotary mowers. Besides Bulgarian experts have developed a self-propelled hydraulic mower and a silo-harvester resembling a cutter-loader for the USSR.

● This year the USSR will supply Czechoslovakia with a new large consignment of shuttleless looms for making fabrics from wool, cotton and artificial fibres. In its turn the Soviet Union will receive knitting and weaving looms, winding and other machines for the textile enterprises.

● This year a new batch of Soviet hydraulic, ditch and other excavators as well as 10-tonne cranes will be sent to Hungary.

## New nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia

The B-2 nuclear power station at Jaslovská Bohunice, Czechoslovakia, has for the first time produced commercial current. The first turbogenerator of the first working unit is expected to reach the rated capacity this October.

This small Slovak township is rightfully regarded as a symbol of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and embodies the future of the Czechoslovak energy industry. It is here that Czechoslovak first nuclear power station, B-1, was built with Soviet assistance. In accordance with the comprehensive socialist integration programme sponsored by the CMEA, the USSR will render assistance to Czechoslovakia to make nuclear energy the main source of electricity in the republic. Another Czechoslovak nuclear station, Dukovany, will be put into operation before the end of 1985.

## Intourist news

In 1984 the Soviet Union will be visited by five million foreign tourists. Compared with the first half of last year their number is expected to grow by 10 per cent. As Valentin Lohov, the Chairman of Intourist, says, the influx from certain countries is even more intensive.

There is a significant increase, for instance, in the number of tourists from Latin America (Argentina and Mexico) and South-East Asia. This is a real boom: the volume of tourism, in the case of these regions, has doubled during the last three years. Among the West European countries, Italy is taking the



## IL-86—THE PRESENT-DAY WIDE-BODY AIRCRAFT FOR LINES WITH HEAVY PASSENGER TRAFFIC

THE ENHANCED TAKEOFF-LANDING CHARACTERISTICS, the high maneuverability on the ground and relatively low loads applied to airstrips allow for operating the IL-86 jet from airfields of the same class as those required for much smaller aircraft, such as IL-18, TU-134, TU-154, Boeing-727, DC-8 and others.

THE STATE-OF-THE-ART SYSTEMS OF AUTOMATIC CONTROL AND NAVIGATION fully provide for all-weather regular flights via optimized routes.

THE SPACIOUS, COMFORTABLE INTERIOR WITH BROAD PASSAGES accommodates 350 passengers with comfort and ease.

THE BUILT-IN AIRSTAIRS offer speedy embarkment and disembarkment independently of the ground services. WITH THE MAXIMUM TAKEOFF WEIGHT OF 206 TONS, the IL-86 jet takes to the air from airstrips 2300 to 2600 m long.

THE CRUISING SPEED IS 950 KM/H. The practical range with the commercial payload of 40,000 kg is 3600 km.

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## AVIAEXPORT USSR MOSCOW

## Soviet Book Fair in Havana

The flag of the Second International Book Fair will go up in Havana in mid-September. Like two years ago, the Soviet exposition will be the second largest after Cuba's. It will feature 2,000 books including Marxism-Leninism classics, works by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and by other Soviet leaders. A special stand will be devoted to books published in connection with the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism which will be marked in May, 1985. Visitors to the fair will see best works by Soviet writers and scientists published over the last two years. There will be textbooks

for secondary and vocational training schools and for colleges, books on medicine and sports, encyclopedic and popular science publications — books that show most vividly the achievements of cooperation in culture, science and technology. And these achievements are spectacular. Since 1948 the works of Cuban writers, scholars and public figures have been published in 17 languages of the Soviet Union, and a total print of 11,053,000. The publications have grown ten times since the Cuban revolution.

A considerable contribution to the development of cooperation in publishing is made by Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga and the Cuban firm Ediciones de Cuba. Special houses set up in Cuba and the USSR to publish foreign literature in the original language offer more prospects for cooperation. So does the Juan Marinello cultural centre.

Sound business relations exist between the two countries' copyright agencies: the Centro Nacional de Derecho de Autor (CENDA) and the Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAP). Experts of those organizations hold regular consultations, exchange information on new books and assist publishing houses in selection books for publishing.

Alla MOTINA

## USSR: Boom in foreign tourism

lead. In the first six months of this year the flow of Italian tourists has grown by nearly 30 per cent. Then follow Spain and Denmark (28 and 25 per cent respectively).

Intourist routes take travellers to 147 cities and towns in the Soviet Union, including the capitals of all the 15 constituent republics, leading historical and cultural centres, health resorts such as Sochi and Yalta (on the Black Sea coast), and towns which are historical reserves (Suzdal in Central Russia, Bukhara and Samarkand in Central Asia). Side by side with group tourism, which continues to hold priority, individual tourist trips

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Shows, "Soviet Graphic Art Today" is the name of rather successful shows organized in several towns in Burgenland, Austria. On display are works by young Soviet graphic artists.

## Poems on Afghanistan

"Afghanistan is fighting and building". This is the title of a collection of poems written by young Afghan authors and translated into the Turkmen language by Nobakhty Rudzhevov.

This Turkmen poet has long been interested in the history, culture and traditions of the neighbouring friendly country, its heroic struggle, and Afghan-Turkmen contacts. His poem, "Rovisi", is about the destiny of women in Afghanistan.

Chile. The bloody coup, the pain and anger of the heroic people have since been the determinant of the main theme in the art of the young director. This theme is dealt with in his films "Night Over Chile", "Santa Esperanza", and "La Caida del Condor".

Alarcon maintains that the new film is about the current situation in Chile and the moral failure of the ruling junta. He believes that one cannot and should not be a passive onlooker, live in a narrow world of his own interests or shield oneself from the acute problems of today. These are the main ideas expressed by him through concrete characters in the new film.



Concerts given in Moscow at the Druzhba (Friendship) sports gym by the Hellas ensemble were a great success. The programme "Greece in Rhythms and Colours" featured popular tunes by modern Greek composers. Photo by Alexander Sekretarov shows the Hellas ensemble.

## WHAT'S ON!

September 4-7

## THEATRES

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Romania. 4—Enesco, "Tear Oedipe" (opera). 6—Mozart, "Wedding of Figaro" (opera). 7—Triple-bill: Enesco, "Rhapsodies roumaines"; Ravel, "Bolero"; Bizet-Schedrin, "Carmen-Suite" (one-act ballets).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 5—Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera). 6—Fugni, Gilella, Vasilenko, "Emeralda" (ballet). 7—Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 7—Il'yn, "Comrade Lyubov".

Saltire Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 4—Ostrovsky, "Easy Money". 5—Makymonok, "Apostle at Bay". 7—Alyoshin, "The 18th Camel".

## FILMS

Kindergarten (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).  
An autobiography of a little boy going to the Zima

## EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (Krymskaya Embankment). Works chosen for the USSR State Prize of 1984. Open daily, except Mondays, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Exhibition Hall, Nature Protection Society (Leningrad). The exhibition wastes no low-waste and the ways of ecology, secondary raw materials, etc. 70 industrial enterprises and institutions are taking part. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nogin.